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IN THE UNITES STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICANT: BOYCE PENN	§	EXAMINER: JOHN R. PARADISOFFICIAL ART UNIT: 3725	
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SERIAL NO: 10/040,125	§ §	AKI UNII.	3 -
FILED: 12/31/01	s S	ATTY, DOCKET NO:	BP5302
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FOR:

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR WORKING WITH SHEET MATERIAL

CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

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RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION AND AMENDMENT

Mail Stop Patent Application Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

In Response to the Office Action mailed 6/28/2004, please consider the following:

The Examiner contends that SCHULTZ (US 5,664,451), when coupled with McCLURE ET AL (US 1,272,068), constitutes an appropriate obviousness rejection predicated upon 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). The Examiner bases such obviousness rejection upon SCHULTZ disclosing "a method and apparatus for bending sheet metal in which slits are simultaneously formed in parallel with one another (See Fig. 1) and the material is then bent along a line and a second row of slits are formed," which is thus combined with McCLURE ET AL disclosing "a method and apparatus in which metal is bent and cut by a pivoting/sliding blade (32) (See Fig. 3)." (Examiner's Rejection at 2). It is respectfully noted by Applicant that the element number (32) of McCLURE ET AL referenced by the Examiner (alleged to be in common with applicant's specification) is not defined as "a pivoting/sliding blade," rather, this element is defined as "a stationary blade or bar." col. 3, lines 12-13. It appears as well that the Examiner specifically rejects claims 1-20 on grounds of obviousness based upon SCHULTZ. Applicant directs primary attention to the dual references, McCLURE and SHULTZ.

The Examiner is of course aware that the Federal Circuit clearly dictates that an obviousness rejection made by combining prior art references (which is the situation here) requires the affirmative satisfaction of two questions: (1) whether the prior art would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art that they should make the claimed composition or device, or carry out the claimed process, and (2) whether the prior art would also have revealed that in so making or carrying out, those of ordinary skill would have a reasonable expectation of success." In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (other citations omitted.)